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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

MSS Organization in the Military

1. There are two general divisions of the North Korean Ministry of Social Security, one of them civilian, the other military. The main difference between the two is that the civilian part of the MSS reports through administrative units on geographical levels to the various bureaus (kuk) of the ministry, while the military MSS units report through the appropriate corps security officer directly to the MSS representatives on the general headquarters staff. The military security organization has no official contact with its civilian counterpart. Officers of the military MSS in the Wonsan area in early 1952 were making frequent trips to the Wonsan MSS detachment at the west end of the city, but these calls were for social rather than business reasons.
2. In general the MSS organization in the military is as follows. Eleven security officers are assigned to each division with a senior colonel in charge of the group. The function of this group is to direct a program to detect any dissident activity or wavering political beliefs among the troops. Under this staff three officers operate at battalion level and there is one officer with each company. The company security officer has the task of recruiting informants among the troops in the company. This officer usually is in close contact with about half of the troops and can draw on the informant reservoir for any information desired. Should an officer or enlisted man desert, defect, or

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surrender, his immediate superior is punished according to the decision of the security officer assigned to his unit.

3. Order of battle information is secured by the military MSS units through reconnaissance platoons which are attached to each battalion. These platoons handle preliminary interrogations of prisoners of war and conduct line-crossing operations. Divisions receive daily bulletins on the order of battle of United Nations forces from corps headquarters.
4. Differences among the various groups in North Korea, and within the military itself, have affected the objectives of the MSS. The North Korean population is divided into three main categories: they are the Communists, the military, and ROK sympathizers or other anti-government groups. The military has come to be considered completely separate because of the tension which has been built up between the military and other elements in North Korea. Primarily this has been caused by the military commandeering all civilian transportation and conscripting civilians to repair roads, and the lack of food, clothing, and medicine for civilian use. In the military itself, there are two distinct groups: they are the student group and the laborers and peasants. Because technical training and general aptitude are desirable for artillery personnel, most students are automatically placed in artillery units, and make up about one-third of the troops in those units. The students, however, are most interested in continuing their education. Since this is more easily done in the ROK [ ] or Japan, the student group is mistrusted by the military security officers, who direct most of their efforts toward observing students.
5. The North Korean military resent the MSS officers because of their lack of military knowledge, high rank, and freedom from supervision through the normal chain of command. The security officers are called "hunting cap boys" by regular army officers.

#### National Officials

6. In early March 1952 PANG Hak-se, aged 42, was still Minister of Social Security, and PAK Yong-sam,<sup>1</sup> who was trained in the Soviet Union, was deputy minister. Senior Colonel YUN Pyong-son (尹炳善) was commandant of the MSS school in P'yongyang.

#### Directives to Hwanghae Province Officials and Agents

7. The Hwanghae Province MSS organization has made provisions for stay-behind agents who will operate in case of a United Nations advance.<sup>2</sup> These agents have been directed to obtain the following information:
  - a. General opinion and morale of the civilian population.
  - b. Ideology and policies of the political parties, social organizations, and administrative offices, and their handling of the population.
  - c. Conflicts among parties and other organizations.
  - d. Biographical information on persons who collaborate with United Nations forces.
  - e. United Nations intelligence activities, including names of interpreters and other persons engaged in such work, and measures taken to counter Communist intelligence operations.

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f. Locations of United Nations troops, airstrips, and storage dumps.

g. Statistics on ROK imports and exports.

Assignment of Code Numbers to Detachments

8. On 20 February 1952, KIM P'a, deputy minister of the Ministry of Social Security and chief of the First Bureau of the ministry, ordered that all detachments under the First Bureau be assigned identifying unit code numbers, and that they be referred to only by these numbers in the future. The change does not affect any other organizational or operational practices. In the same order, KIM P'a assigned to each detachment a quota of 50 agents who were to be infiltrated into the ROK during the month of March. Unit numbers assigned some of the detachments of the First Bureau were as follows:

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- 25X1 1. [ ] Comment. PAK Yong-sam was vice-minister of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and head of the police constabulary before the war, and in early 1951 was to be appointed head of the ministry if PAK Il-u were named commander of the North Korean army, according to a previous report of this office.
- 25X1 2. [ ] Comment. The area in which the stay-behind agents are to operate should the United Nations advance may refer to those parts of the ROK bordering Hwanghae Province now occupied by the Communist armies.

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